of the colonial situation in Gibraltar was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on decolonization.

In April 1980, the two Governments issued a "Declaration of Lisbon", agreeing to start negotiations. They agreed at Brussels, Belgium, in November 1984 on a statement whereby they decided to apply the Lisbon Declaration in all its parts. The negotiating process began in Geneva in February 1985. The Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and Spain continued the process through talks in London in January 1987.

In January 1989, the United Kingdom announced plans to withdraw about 650 men in the next two years from its Gibraltar army garrison. The Anglo-Spanish talks established under the 1984 Brussels Agreement continued in London in February 1989.

At the end of the discussions, the Foreign Minister of Spain stated that the United Kingdom's decision to reduce its Gibraltar garrison must be interpreted as a "friendly signal". Spain was willing to entertain a "one country, two systems" solution for Gibraltar, under which territorial sovereignty would pass to Spain but Gibraltarians would retain their present system of government. Spain would like a joint Anglo-Spanish approach to the whole problem, he added.

The United Kingdom, according to reports, was unwilling to discuss any formula involving a transfer of sovereignty and repeated its commitment to the people of Gibraltar that their wishes with respect to sovereignty were paramount.

In December 1989, the United Kingdom Government decided not to retain a resident infantry battalion in Gibraltar after March 1991.

An annual meeting between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Spain and the United Kingdom took place at Madrid in February 1990. Both Ministers agreed to extend to Gibraltar application of a bilateral treaty relating to the repression of drug trafficking, which was signed in June 1989 but had still not come into force, as well as a bilateral treaty on extradition. Also, it was agreed to extend to Gibraltar the Naples agreement of 1967 on customs co-operation.

In November 1990, the General Assembly decided by consensus to take note of the fact that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs had held annual meetings alternately in each capital.

It urged both Governments to continue their negotiations, with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

GUAM
Fafalog
Astodas
Finaguayac
Yigo
Dededo
Sabanon Pagat
Mogfog
Barrigada
Toto
Ordot
Chalan Pago
Yono
Ylig
Santa Rita
Talofofo
Inarajan
Merizo
PACIFIC
OCEAN

Naval Administration. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the island was seized by the Japanese. United States forces recaptured it in July 1944, and the United States Naval Administration resumed responsibility for the Territory.

In June 1950, Guam was made an unincorporated Territory of the United States. (An unincorporated Territory is one which has not been incorporated into the body politic of the United States by an act of Congress making the Constitution of the United States expressly applicable to it.)

ADMINISTRATION

Guam is administered under the Organic Act of 1950, which made it an unincorporated Territory of the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior and conferred United States citizenship on the Guamanian people. Universal adult suffrage applies to Guamanians 18 years of age and older. Guamanians are ineligible to vote in national elections while resident in the Territory.

Since 1972, the Territory has had a non-voting delegate in the United States House of Representatives. The delegate is elected for a two-year term.

The Government of Guam consists of executive, legislative and judicial branches. Executive power is vested in a Governor who, together with a Lieutenant Governor, is elected for a four-year term. The Governor is responsible for general supervision and control of all bodies of the executive branch and submits to the Secretary of the Interior an annual report on transactions of the Government for transmission to the United States Congress. The Governor may issue executive orders and regulations, recommend bills to the Legislature, make his views known to that body and veto legislation.

Legislative power is vested in a unicameral body composed of 21 Senators elected for two-year terms by legislative districts. The Legislature may override the Governor's veto. The United States Congress reserves the right to annul laws enacted by the Guam Legislature.

The Federal District Court of Guam has a presiding judge appointed by the United States President for an eight-year term. The Court has jurisdiction over all cases arising under the United States Constitution, treaties and laws. The Superior Court of Guam handles cases arising under the laws of Guam.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The majority of Guamanians were involved in subsistence agriculture until the Second World War. After that, the United States Department of Defense established military bases, generating employment in the construction and service sectors. The formation of a civilian Government in 1951 increased the number of available non-agricultural jobs.

The United States armed forces maintain military facilities on Guam. More than 16,188 hectares (30 per cent of the total area) are reserved for use by the Department of Defense. The Air Force and the Navy maintain major military installations. The Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers also have facilities.

wood-carving, bag making, boat building, water bottling and in greeting cards, chocolate, clocks, surf-boards and tourist souvenirs. The larger manufacturing sector includes printing plants, bread and pastry factories, a watch company and textile factories.

Guam has relatively poor natural conditions for commercial agriculture. Only about 400 of the approximately 32,000 hectares of arable land owned by the Government of Guam or by individuals are utilized for agriculture.

According to press reports, the largest decrease in employment occurred in the agriculture industry, when it fell from 200 to 150 during 1987 and 1988. Estimates for 1987 indicated that the agricultural sector, which employs less than 1 per cent of the work-force, contributes approximately $7.5 million to the island's billion-dollar economy.

The Port of Guam at Apra harbour is reported to be one of the finest deep-water ports in the Pacific Basin. The port and a modern international airport provide Guam with extensive cargo and passenger facilities.

The housing situation is undergoing a strong resurgence as part of the general economic upturn. In 1986/87, Guam received $7.8 million in Federal grants for public housing. This upsurge is also having an impact on the construction industry. The largest increase in employment was in the construction industry, which employed 3,600 in September 1988, compared with 2,500 during the same period in 1987.

By September 1988, the labour force totalled 47,740—or 2,890 more than in 1987. Of that number, 30,300 workers were in the private sector and 17,440 worked for the Government of Guam. An additional 7,120 workers were employed by the United States Federal Government.

In November 1988, of the 1,436 alien workers involved in construction in Guam, more than 56 per cent were from the Republic of Korea, 37 per cent from China and 7 per cent from the Philippines.

On 1 January 1989, the minimum wage in Guam increased from $3.35 to $3.75 an hour.

Medical care is generally of a high standard and health conditions are good. In addition to a 147-bed government-owned hospital, there is a United States Naval Hospital and 12 medical and dental clinics.

Education is compulsory for children between six and 12 years of age. In 1988, there were 24 elementary schools, six middle schools, five academic high schools and one vocational high school. Guam Community College offers high school programmes and higher education preparation.

The University of Guam offers undergraduate programmes in liberal arts, sciences and professional studies, as well as 16 graduate programmes.

PUBLIC FINANCE

A two-year budget went into effect in fiscal year 1988/89. Total government revenue for 1986/87 had amounted to $257 million. Expenditure for the same period amounted to $220 million. Revenue for 1989/90 is projected to amount to approximately $459 million. For fiscal year 1989/90, projected government expenditure amounts to $351 million.

Guam, the southernmost and largest island in the Mariana archipelago, lies in the western Pacific Ocean about 2,400 kilometres east of Manila, Philippines, and 2,100 km south of Tokyo, Japan. The indigenous ethnic group of its population is the Chamorros, of Indonesian stock, with Spanish and Filipino influences. English and Chamorro are the official languages.

Guam's population is growing at an accelerating rate. Since the 1980 census, the population has increased from 105,979 to an estimated 127,675 in 1987—about 23 per cent. If the current growth rate remains constant, the population will double by the year 2012. Population density is about 235 per square kilometre. Of all the inhabitants, 103,791 are *bona fide* local residents and 23,884 are United States military personnel and their dependants. Ethnically, about 50 per cent of the inhabitants are Chamorros, 25 per cent are Filipino, 15 per cent migrated from the United States mainland and 10 per cent are Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Micronesian and Indian.

The United Nations dispatched a visiting mission to the Territory in 1979.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1521, Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer sailing under Spanish auspices, reached Guam during his circumnavigation of the globe. Spain later claimed Guam and other Mariana islands in 1565. Spanish colonization commenced in 1668 and ended in 1898 when United States forces took Guam during the Spanish-American War.

From 1899 to 1941, Guam was under United States

LOCATION: Western Pacific

CAPITAL: Agana

AREA: 540 square kilometres

POPULATION (1987 Est.): 127,675

ADMINISTERING POWER: United States

Attempts have been made recently to reduce the central economic role of the United States military and to develop a more integrated and diversified economy. The private sector has been undergoing a period of rapid expansion, stimulated by the successful promotion of tourism which, in turn, has led to a construction boom and prosperity in the commercial sector. Continuing efforts are also being made to promote the development of light industry and the establishment of Guam as a regional financial, educational and administrative centre.

According to press reports, gross business income on Guam rose from $713 million in 1977 to $2.1 billion in 1987.

Guam's economy is based on two main sources of revenue: United States military spending and tourism. Federal funds distributed in Guam in 1987 amounted to more than $680 million, of which $300 million was for salaries and $100 million for purchases in the local economy.

In 1988, a record total of 586,000 tourists, about 85 per cent of them from Japan, visited Guam. This represented an increase of 102,000, or 20 per cent, over the 1987 figures. Tourist expenditure amounts to $373 million a year.

There are more than 300 foreign sales corporations, collectively paying about $250,000 per year in license fees. In 1987, eight offshore banking institutions and four foreign banks were operating in Guam. In 1987, Guam had a total of 23 banks and savings and loan associations, with deposits totalling $709.3 million.

Approximately 30 per cent of the land in Guam is reserved for the Department of Defense, 1 per cent is used by the Federal Government for non-military purposes and 19 per cent belongs to the Government of Guam. About 50 per cent is privately owned. There are approximately 10,000 land-owners, 94 per cent of whom own less than two hectares of land each.

The United States military retains 10,125 hectares of land for contingency purposes, rather than immediate operation needs. Much of this is prime agricultural and commercial real estate and some of it borders on Apra harbour.

In 1977, in response to expressions of Guamanian dissatisfaction, the Department of the Navy, in co-operation with the Department of the Air Force, prepared a study known as the Guam Land Use Plan, recommending the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus land so that it could be developed.

Subsequently, the Navy transferred to the Government of Guam 190 hectares of land on Cabras Island, as well as the land used for airport expansion at the Naval Air Station and several parcels at Apra harbour. There are reports that the Department of Defense had agreed to release 1,416 hectares, or 86 per cent of the total land (1,638 hectares) currently designated for eventual release.

Although Guam is considered a natural location for a major fishing industry, the local fishing sector remains relatively undeveloped. In 1987, the estimated catch from trolling, bottom fishing and spear fishing totalled 307 metric tons valued at $1.6 million, a decrease from 412 tons valued at $2 million in 1986.

The manufacturing sector employs approximately 5 per cent of the total private sector and represents only 3 per cent of the total employment sector. The small-manufacturing sector includes varied firms engaged in

FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS

In September 1976, a referendum sponsored by the Guam Political Status Commission was held. The majority voted that Guam should remain a Territory with a separate constitution.

In 1977, a 32-member Constitutional Convention was elected to draft a constitution which was subsequently presented to and approved by the Congress and the President of the United States. In a referendum held in August 1979, the Guamanian people overwhelmingly rejected the proposed constitution.

In January 1982, a second political status referendum was held in which the voters were asked which of the following seven alternatives they preferred as "the ultimate goal of the Territory of Guam": (*a*) statehood; (*b*) independence; (*c*) free association; (*d*) the status of incorporated Territory (i.e. with a local constitution); (*e*) commonwealth status; (*f*) the *status quo*; or (*g*) other.

Commonwealth status received 4,914 votes (49.5 per cent), just short of an absolute majority. Every village on the island was reported to have opted for Commonwealth status.

In a run-off political status referendum held in September 1982, Guamanian voters by a large majority expressed preference for a United States Commonwealth as the future status of the Territory of Guam.

Subsequently, in February 1984, the Guam Legislature established an eight-member Commission on Self-Determination to prepare a draft Commonwealth Agreement which, if acceptable to the people, would be submitted for consideration to the United States Congress. In plebiscites held during 1986 and 1987, the people of Guam approved a draft Commonwealth Act drafted by the Commission.

In March 1988, the draft Commonwealth Act was introduced in the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, where it was referred to two House committees and a Senate committee. Subsequently, a seven-member Guam Commission on Self-Determination chaired by the Governor of Guam, Joseph Ada, was given responsibility for obtaining United States congressional approval of the draft Commonwealth Act.

In his State-of-the-Territory address in February 1989, Governor Ada stressed that the people of Guam had rejected territorial status for that of a Commonwealth. He pointed out that under the Territory's present unincorporated status, the United States Congress, without limitations on its power, could dispose of Guam and its people and, therefore, the time had come for Guam to have the protection offered by Commonwealth status. Governor Ada later stressed that Commonwealth status would address a wide variety of Federal constraints that had hampered Guam economically, politically and socially.

According to press reports, it might be several years before United States congressional committees complete consideration of the draft Commonwealth Act.

During the forty-fourth (1989) regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, the representative of the United States stated in the Fourth Committee in October that his Government believed Guam had become virtually self-governing. It was represented in the United

States House of Representatives by an elected delegate who could vote in any committee and be chairman of any sub-committee. Competitive free elections were held on a regular basis. The people of Guam, while desiring to maintain their unique cultural identity, had affirmed and reaffirmed in election after election their strong desire to maintain a close relationship with the United States.

The United States representative stated that the presence of military facilities and personnel in Guam was a direct manifestation of co-operative and negotiated arrangements achieved with Guam's leadership. Guamanian leaders had told the Special Committee on decolonization that Guamanians welcomed the armed forces and considered it an honour to serve in the United States Army. A very high percentage of military personnel in Guam were Guamanians, including many indigenous Chamorros.

In a statement to the Special Committee in August 1990, the representative of the United States stated that her Government did indeed recognize the unique cultural identity of the Chamorro people as it recognizes the cultural identities of various ethnic, national and other groups that make up the inhabitants of the United States Territories and indeed of the United States citizenry. The United States Government, however, is constitutionally required to treat all peoples as equals under the law with equal political status. That applied to the Chamorro people, who have an inalienable right to self-determination as d all the other inhabitants of the Territory of Guam.

She further stated that, with respect to military installations, land was in the process of being transferred from the Department of Defense to the Government of Guam for a water sewage treatment plan, a school and a branch of the Guam Community College. The Defense Department was examining also the feasibility of moving the activities of the Brewer Field Naval Air Station to Anderson Air Force Base.

In August 1989, Governor Ada and other members of the Guam Commission on Self-Determination met with officers of the Special Committee at United Nations Headquarters.

Governor Ada stated then that Guam was pleased to be affiliated with the United States. He recalled that a Federal official of the United States had recently characterized Guam as "self-governing". He could not agree with that since, under the current interpretation of the United States Constitution, Guam could be disposed of by the United States Congress as the latter saw fit. The people of Guam had called for an end to their current "non-status" as an unincorporated Territory and for recognition of their right to self-determination, greater autonomy, self-government and a measure of political sovereignty.

Governor Ada further stated that an inter-agency panel of the United States Government had presented a draft review of the legislation which was unsatisfactory to the people of Guam. The Guam Commission on Self-Determination remained hopeful that the United States Congress and the United States Administration would grant Guamanians the status they sought and deserved.

In November 1990, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution which reaffirmed the inalienable

SILVER HILL
1323'
PARISH OF ST. PETER
Lawyd Hill Village
St. John's Village
Gingerland Village
St. Peter's Village
PARISH OF
KATY HILL
2420'
CENTRE HILLS
PARISH OF
ST. GEORGE'S
Olveston
Salem Village
Happy Hill Village
Plum Village
Scotts Piers
Bodies Village
Harris' Village
Hodges Hill Village
Cork Hill Village
ST. GEORGES HILL
Long Ground Village
SOUFRIERE HILLS
3002'
CHANCE PEAK
PARISH OF ST. ANTHONY
SOUTH SOUFRIERE HILLS
2410'
Drakes Hill Village
MONTSERRAT
SOUTH AMERICA

right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence and the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination.

The Assembly reiterated that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam was the holding of large tracts of land by the United States Federal authorities and called upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights.

It urged the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources.

Representatives of the Territory participated in the regional seminar for the Pacific, held in Vanuatu in May 1990, as part of the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Montserrat is situated in the Leeward Islands in the eastern Caribbean. It lies surrounded by deep waters 43 kilometres south-west of Antigua and 64 km north-west of the French Overseas Department of Guadeloupe. One of its mountains, Soufrière, is an active volcano. The island has a maximum length of 18 km and a maximum width of 11 km. The population is mainly of African and mixed descent.

The United Nations dispatched visiting missions to the Territory in 1975 and 1982.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The island was visited in 1493 by Christopher Columbus and colonized in 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner, of Great Britain. From 1871 to 1956, it was part of the Leeward Islands Federation, and from 1958 to 1962 the island was part of the West Indies Federation.

ADMINISTRATION

The Constitution came into force in 1960 and was amended in 1971, 1975 and 1990. It provides for a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council comprising the Governor as President, the Chief Minister, four other Ministers and two *ex officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary); and the Legislative Council comprising a Speaker, two *ex officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), seven

LOCATION: Eastern Caribbean

CAPITAL: Plymouth

AREA: 103 square kilometres

POPULATION (Mid-1988 Est.): 12,000

ADMINISTERING POWER: United Kingdom